By Mr. SCOTT:

S. 3656. A bill for the relief of Rigoberto Salazar; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. YARBOROUGH:

S. 3657. A bill to amend section 201 of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended, in order to require the Secretary of Agriculture in certain cases to make complaint to the Interstate Commerce Commission with respect to rates, charges, tariffs and practices relating to the transportation of farm products; to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry.

(See the remarks of Mr. YARBOROUGH when he introduced the above bill which appear under a separate heading.)

By Mr. JACKSON:

S. 3658. A bill for the relief of a certain civilian employee of the U.S. Naval Torpedo Station, Keyport, Wash.; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. LONG of Louisiana:

S. 3659. A bill to authorize a study of a seaway across coastal Louisiana; to the Committee on Public Works.

By Mr. MORSE:

S. 3660. A bill for the relief of Fred Devine, doing business as Fred Devine Diving Co.; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

RESOLUTIONS

TELEVISION COVERAGE OF SENATE DEBATE ON MAJOR ISSUES

Mr. GRIFFIN submitted a resolution (S. Res. 288) to permit television coverage of Senate debate on major issues, which was referred to the Committee on Rules and Administration.

(See the above resolution printed in full when submitted by Mr. GRIFFIN, which appears under a separate heading.)

MARGUERITE A. RICUCCI

Mr. JORDAN of North Carolina, from the Committee on Rules and Administration, reported an original resolution (S. Res. 289) to pay a gratuity to Marguerite A. Ricucci, which was placed on the calendar.

(See the above resolution printed in full when reported by Mr. JORDAN of North Carolina, which appears under the heading "Reports of Committees".)

TO PRINT ADDITIONAL COPIES OF FINAL REPORT OF THE JOINT COMMITTEE ON THE ORGANIZATION OF THE CONGRESS

Mr. MONRONEY submitted a resolution (S. Res. 290) authorizing the printing of additional copies of the final report of the Joint Committee on the Organization of the Congress, which was considered and agreed to.

(See the above resolution printed in full when submitted by Mr. MONRONEY, which appears under a separate heading.)

ADDRESSES, EDITORIALS, ARTICLES, ETC., PRINTED IN THE APPENDIX

On request, and by unanimous consent, addresses, editorials, articles, etc., were ordered to be printed in the Appendix, as follows:

By Mr. THURMOND:

Editorial entitled "Alias Martin Luther," published in the State, Columbia, S.C., on July 13, 1966, and an editorial entitled "Race Has Challenge Journalism," published in the Greenville, S.C., News on July 14, 1966.

Editorials broadcast by television station WBTW, of Florence, S.C., entitled "The Open Housing Proposal," and "Jury Selection and Civil Rights," on July 1 and July 8, 1966, respectively.

Editorial broadcast by television station WBTW, of Florence, S.C., on June 24, 1966, entitled "Protecting the Criminal."

Editorial entitled "Are the Police Handcuffed?" published in the Augusta, Ga., Chronicle on July 22, 1966.

Editorial entitled "James Meredith and the Civil Rights Bill," broadcast by television station WBTW, of Florence, S.C., on June 17, 1966.

LIMITATION ON STATEMENTS DURING TRANSACTION OF MORNING BUSINESS

On request of Mr. MANSFIELD, and by unanimous consent, statements during the transaction of routine morning business were ordered limited to 3 minutes.

STRENGTHENING THE CIGARETTE LABELING ACT

Mr. MAGNUSON. Mr. President, I introduce on behalf of myself, Mrs. NEUBERGER, and Mr. KENNEDY of New York, for appropriate reference, a bill to require that all cigarette packages and advertisements disclose tar and nicotine yields measured by a standard test. In addition, as chairman of the Senate Commerce Committee, I have today requested that the Federal Trade Commission report quarterly to the Senate, through the Senate Commerce Committee, the tar and nicotine ratings of all major cigarette brands.

On June 1, of this year, 14 of the Nation's leading scientific investigators met at the National Library of Medicine, at the invitation of the Surgeon General of the Public Health Service, to review the state of medical knowledge on the significance of the tar and nicotine contents of cigarettes. The group included two members of the Surgeon General's Advisory Committee on Smoking and Health, Drs. Seevers and Schuman, and representatives of major research institutions and agencies, including the Federal Trade Commission and the Department of Agriculture.

At the close of the meeting, the following statements were adopted unanimously by the group, and addressed to the Surgeon General:

(1) The preponderance of scientific evidence strongly suggests that the lower the "tar" and nicotine content of cigarette smoke, the less harmful are the effects.

(2) We recommend to the Surgeon General that actions be encouraged which will result in the progressive reduction of the "tar" and nicotine content of cigarette smoke.

In my opinion, the judgment of these scientists is of profound significance to America's public health forces.

Today marks a full year since the signing of the Federal Cigarette Labeling and Advertising Act. Since January 1, of this year, by the terms of that act, all cigarettes manufactured to be sold in the United States have borne the warning: "Caution: Cigarette smoking may be hazardous to your health."

Upon the heels of that enactment, public health agencies, at all levels of government, and the voluntary health agencies have mounted an unprecedented campaign to discourage Americans, particularly our young people, from taking up the smoking habit. The American Cancer Society, alone, has distributed tens of thousands of posters displaying the statutory warning and the other legend: "Congress has acted. The next step is yours." As a direct result of these efforts, many smokers have quit and many teenagers have undoubtedly been motivated to resist the strong social temptation to take up smoking.

But there is little doubt that the overwhelming majority of those who were smokers prior to the act continue to be smokers. And, tragically, there are vast numbers of youngsters who have not been deterred from taking up the habit.

The Surgeon General of the Public Health Service has told us that our efforts have brought home to most Americans the knowledge that smoking is a significant health hazard. The Public Health Service is embarked on a major campaign to find ways in which this knowledge can be translated into a significant decrease in the numbers of people smoking, as well as in the numbers of cigarettes which the remaining smokers consume.

The Senate Commerce Committee will want to scrutinize with great care the reports required under the Act next year from the Federal Trade Commission and from the Secretary of HEW, to determine whether it is necessary to go beyond the labeling of cigarettes.

But even such measures will not affect the fact of tens of millions of confirmed smokers who recognize the harmful effects of smoking but remain unwilling—or unable—to quit.

For those who, in the face of the evidence, show no inclination either to cut down or to find a safer cigarette, we can do little but pray. But the great majority of smokers plainly seek ways of reducing their risk, short of giving up cigarettes altogether. Thus, while the total cigarette sales have remained relatively stable since the publication of the first studies incriminating smoking in lung cancer and other disease, there has been a radical change in the cigarettes people smoke—the change from the so-called regular to the filter cigarette. From a novelty item a little more than a decade ago, the filter cigarette has attracted an increasing share of the market until, today, near 75 percent of all cigarettes sold in the United States are filter cigarettes.

Why? Consciously or unconsciously, the average smoker has turned to the filter cigarette in the hope that filtration will provide some measure of protection against the hazards of smoking.

If that hope is justified—if in fact filtered cigarettes provide even limited pro-

1005022706

Source: https://www.industrydocuments.ucsf.edu/docs/zmmk0000